



Mixed Movements Central America and Mexico

Jan - Mar 2022



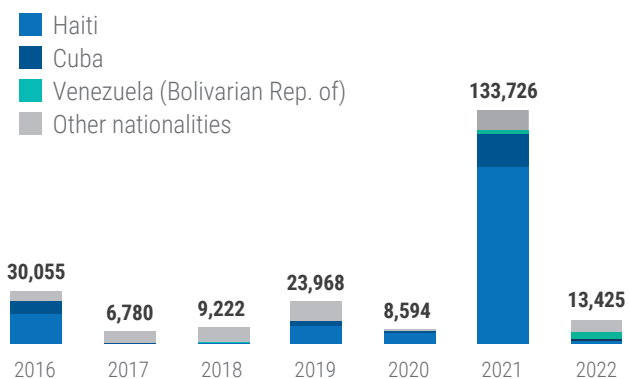
The number of irregular entries arriving in the Darien continues to increase. January to March saw 13,425 entries compared to 5,622 during the same period in 2021.

Venezuelan refugees and migrants are now the primary nationality (32% of total entries) undertaking the treacherous journey through the Darien.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has undertaken a study in different locations throughout Central America and Colombia. Preliminary results indicate that Venezuelans are the most vulnerable group.

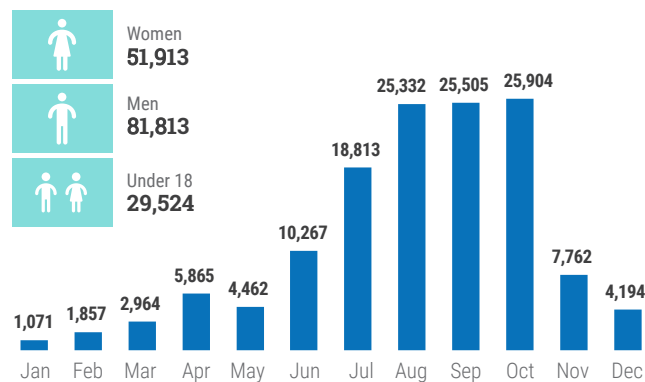
The Colombia Health Cluster conducted an assessment in Neococli, Colombia in 2021.

Irregular entries 2016-22 (January-March) Colombia - Panama (Darien)



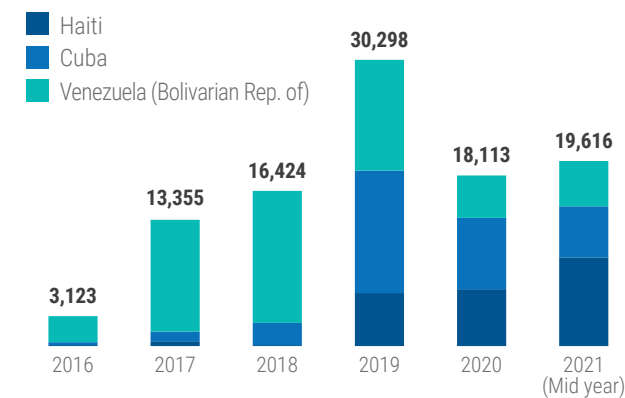
Monthly arrivals 2020-22

Irregular entries in 2021 - Darien, Panama



Source: National Migration Service - Panama, 2022

Pending Asylum Claims in Central America and Mexico





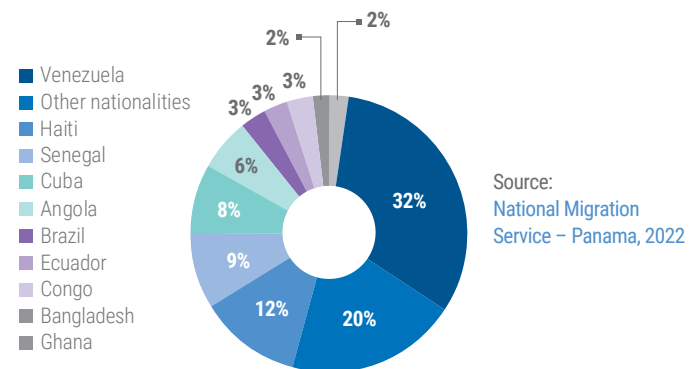
Mixed Movements Trends (2020-22)

Although Venezuela is the first nationality for arrivals in Panama via the Darien gap for 2022 first quarter, Haitians remain the second most important nationality for the same period. In 2021, Haiti represented 62% of all entries through Darien Gap, followed by Cubans with 14%, Chileans (7%) and Brazilians (6%) which are assumed to be children born to Haitian parents (National Migration Service – Panama, 2022).

During the first quarter of 2022, 27% of people entering the Darien were female. Children and adolescents represented in 17%.

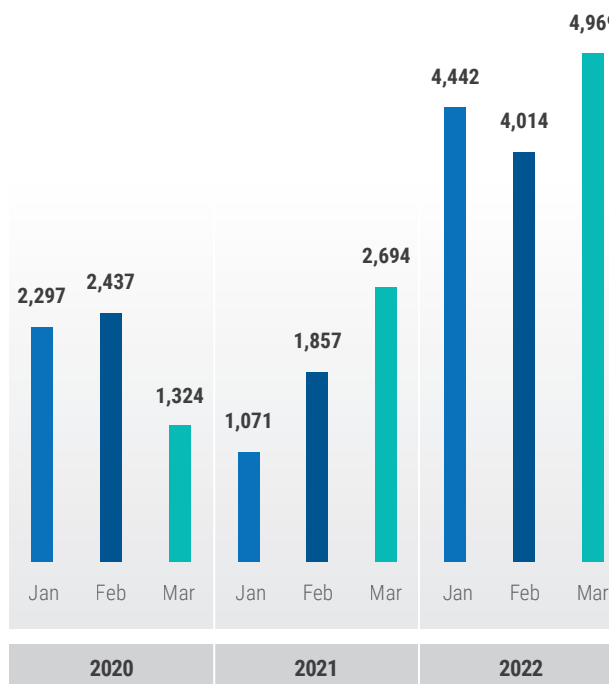
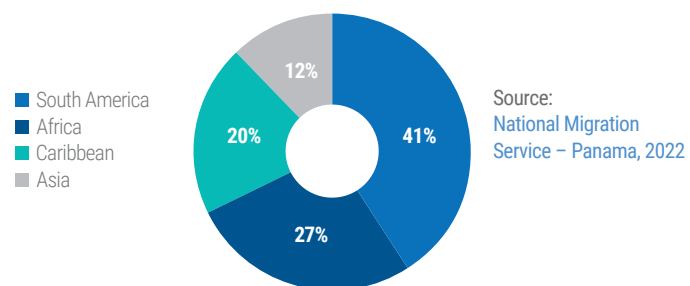
During the 12 months of 2021, 38% of irregular entries were undertaken by women while 17% were minors (National Migration Service – Panama, 2022).

Main nationalities (January–March 2022)



Darien: Irregular entries by Origin

Regional Origin (January-March 2022)



Darien: Sex – Age breakdown of irregular entries in 2022.

	Women	Men	Minors
January	1,075	3,367	644
February	1,145	2,869	723
March	1,404	3,656	886

Source: National Migration Service – Panama, 2022



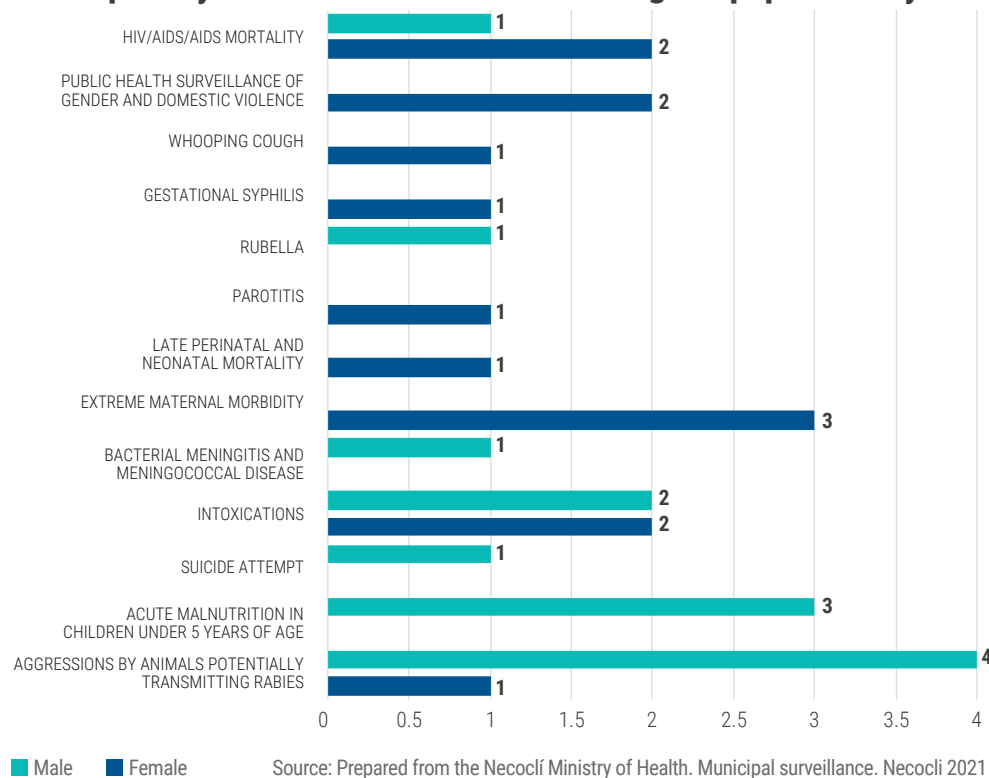
Mixed Movements Public Health Surveillance

Neococli, Colombia, 2021

82% of the events reported during the year 2021 were related to Covid-19. If detected, migratory transit to Panama would be suspended. Additionally, despite the distribution of face masks, the measure was not adopted, due to the conditions en route through the jungle.

Top 5 reported health cases were: Aggressions by animals that transmit rabies, acute malnutrition in children under 5 years of age, Malaria, HIV/AIDS and gestational syphilis.

Compulsory notification of events in the migrant population by sex



WFP Study: preliminary results

March 2022

Food Security:

In the short term: 23% of persons interviewed in mixed movements reported having eaten only 1 or 2 times the day before; 58% worried about food in the last week.

During the journey: 8% experienced severe situations, such as having no food to eat, and even spending entire days without eating.

In general, the situation of Venezuelans is more precarious compared to other groups.

Concerns and Needs:

Most people are primarily concerned about the possibility of being deported followed by the inability to get food.





Mixed Movements

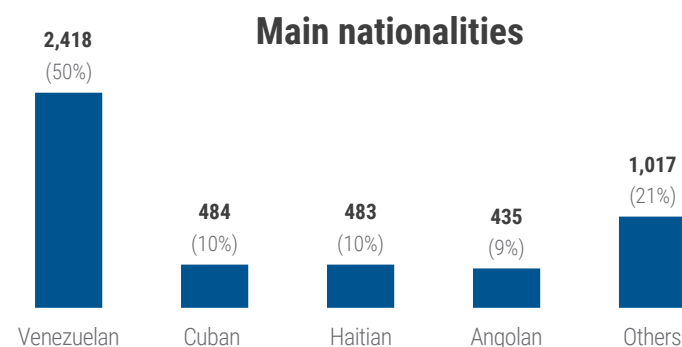
Paso Canoas Border, Costa Rica-Panama

In March 2022, IOM's DTM* identified the following trends:

- In March 4,837 migrants were detected departing from Panama (an 8% increase regarding February 2022).
- 33% of the flow is composed of men between 26 and 35 years old.

The trend to head to North America as a destination continues, with Venezuelans and Cubans choosing the United States over Haitians who are choosing Mexico.

- 90% of people travel accompanied, of this group, 68% were men, 32% were women, 20% were minors and 3% were elderly people.



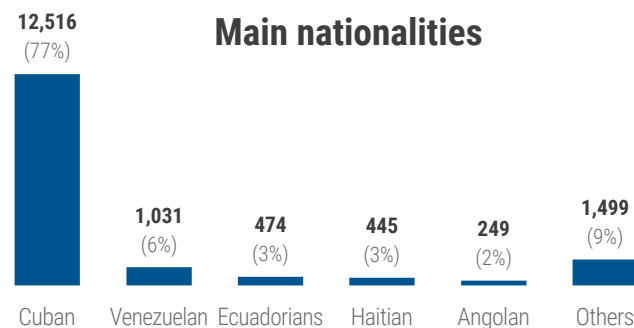
Other countries include **Afghanistan, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ghana, Senegal and Somalia.**

Source: DTM, Costa Rica - Panama: [Flow monitoring of people in mobility situations through the Americas #4](#)

Honduras

Between January 1 and April 6, 2022, a total of 16,214 migrants in irregular conditions have been identified in Honduras.

- In March 2022, almost 9,000 migrants in irregular conditions were identified in Honduras.
- 64% of the total were people between 21 and 40 years old.
- In addition, 7% of the total were minors between 0 and 10 years.



Other countries include **Senegal (170), Nicaragua (149), Brazil (125), Bangladesh (93).**

Source: [National Migration Institute \(INM\) of Honduras, 2022](#)

* The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a modular system that IOM uses to capture through non-representative methodologies, process and disseminate information on the different phases of human mobility, routes, needs and the degree of vulnerability.



Mixed Movements

Mexico

Visitor Card for Humanitarian Reasons (TVRH)

Mexico provides - through the Office of Immigration Regulation of the National Institute of Immigration (INM) - the TVRH permits that are granted to a) victims or witnesses of a crime committed in Mexican territory; b) being an unaccompanied migrant child or adolescent (NNA); c) being an applicant for political asylum, recognition of refugee status or complementary protection, until such time as his or her immigration status is resolved. In addition to these cases, the last paragraph of Article 52-V allows granting this permit "to foreigners who are not included in the above cases, when there is a humanitarian cause or of public interest that makes regularization in the country necessary".



- During 2021, more than 87,000 TVRH were issued, 48% of these cards were granted to migrants of Haitian nationality. During the first two months of 2022 this trend continues representing 42% of the total in this period, followed by Honduran (13%) and Cuban (11%) nationalities.
- 252 unaccompanied migrant children received TVRH during 2021.

Total TVRH granted during 2022, by sex



Source: INM, Boletines Estadísticos, 2022.



Mixed Movements

Encounters in the United States and Title 42

- Encounters reflect the Title 8 Apprehensions, Title 8 Inadmissibles, and Title 42 Expulsions. On March 21, 2020, the application of the expulsions under Title 42 became effective, this implied that individuals encountered by US Border Protection and Offices of Field Operations (OFO) were expelled to the country of last transit or home country in the interest of public health.
- In total, there were 221,303 encounters along the southwest land border in March, a 33 percent increase compared to February. Of those, 28 percent involved individuals who had at least one prior encounter in the previous 12 months.
- Historically, Mexican migrants have registered the highest number of encounters; during the period January-March 2022, more than 219,000 encounters correspond to this nationality.
- The second nationality with the second highest records are Cubans with 58,417 registered encounters.

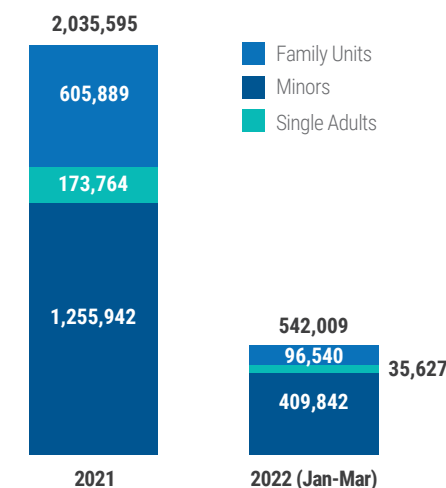
Title 42

- The CDC has announced that, on May 23, 2022, its Title 42 Public Health Order will be terminated. As a result, beginning on May 23rd, 2022, DHS will no longer process families and single adults for expulsion pursuant to Title 42. Instead, DHS will process them for removal under Title 8. Until May 23rd, 2022, the CDC's Title 42 Order remains in place, and DHS will continue to process families and single adults for expulsion pursuant to the Order.
- With the end of Title 42, the U.S. government plans to expedite asylum claims at the border by allowing immigration officers to grant asylum instead of waiting for judges. Based on this, it is expected that arrivals will increase at the southern border of the United States once Title 42 ceases to operate.
- Another reason for the termination of the Title 42 is that U.S. cases of COVID-19 have been trending downward, since November 8 fully vaccinated authorized can travel to the United States.
- During March 2022, 50% (109,549) of the encounters were expulsions carried under the Title 42.

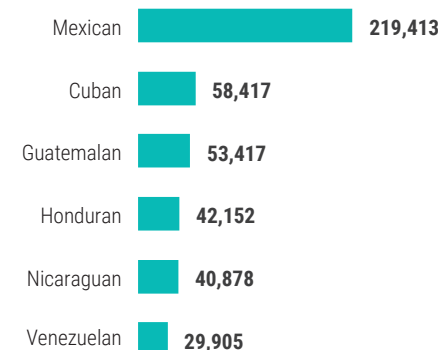
Source, United States (U.S.) [Customs and Border Protection](#), 2022.

Encounters on the southwestern United States border, by demographics groups, 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar)

(NGOs have reported that a proportion of encounters may have international Protection Needs)



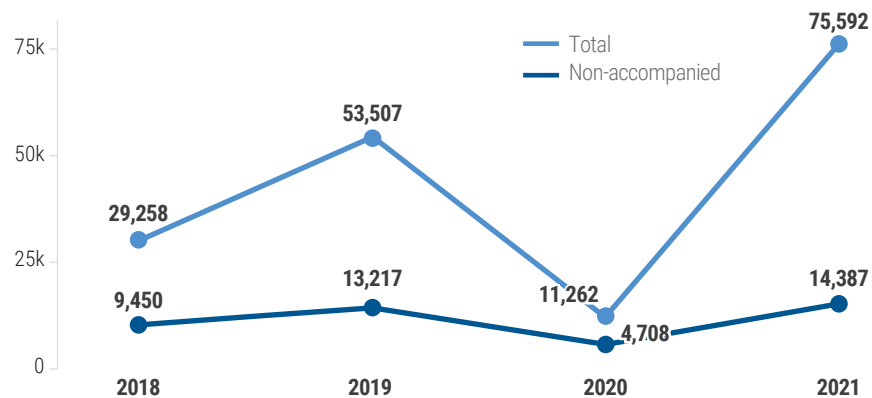
Main nationalities identified, 2022 (Jan-Mar)





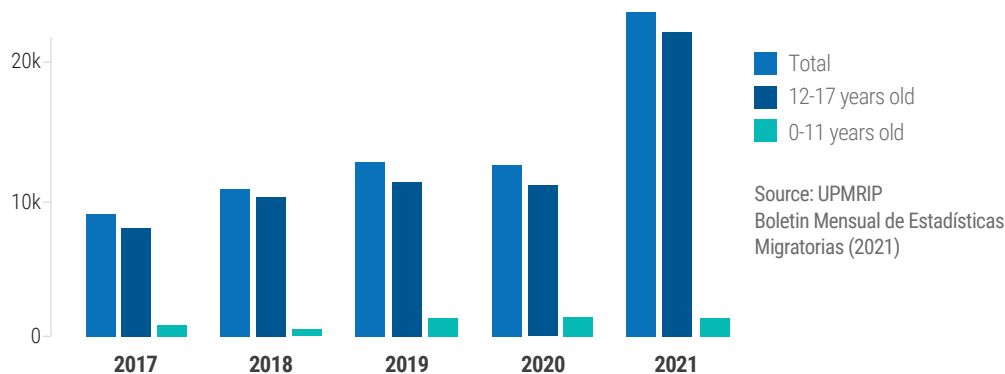
Mixed Movements Children and Adolescents

- 2021 saw a 41.2% increase in the number of children and adolescents intercepted by authorities in Mexico.



Source: UPMRIP Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias (2021)

- In 2021, repatriation of Mexican Children and Adolescents increased by 88% compared to 2020.

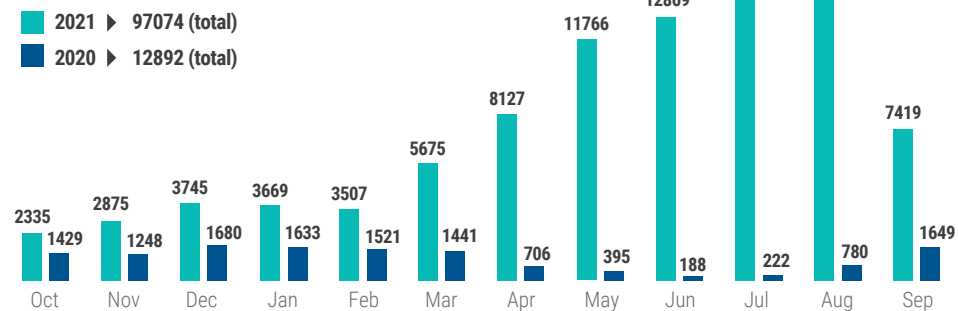


Source: UPMRIP Boletín Mensual de Estadísticas Migratorias (2021)

Ecuadorians at the border of the United States and Mexico

- More than 88,000 Ecuadorians left their country for Mexico from January to July 2021 and some 34,300 returned while over 54,300 did not, according to Ecuadorian government data. In July 2021 alone, the United States of America Border Patrol encountered 17,314 Ecuadorians along the border with Mexico ([US Customs and Border Protection, 2021](#)).
- In August 2021, after a massive increase in the number of Ecuadorians arriving for non-touristic reasons and in an attempt to curb migrants seeking to cross the northern border, the Mexican government reimposed a visa requirement for Ecuadorians to enter as tourists; Guatemala then quickly followed suit after an increase in arrivals
- This decrease in September 2021 is most likely related to the imposition of visas for Ecuadorians travelling to Mexico.
- It is estimated that for 2022 the number of Ecuadorians arriving to Central America will rise.

Deportations of Ecuadorians according to US data



Source: U.S. Department of Ports and Border Control, 2022 | 1800 Migrante | Plan V



Mixed Movements

Returns from the United States and Mexico

(Authorities in El Salvador and Honduras have reported that a proportion of deportees have international Protection Needs)

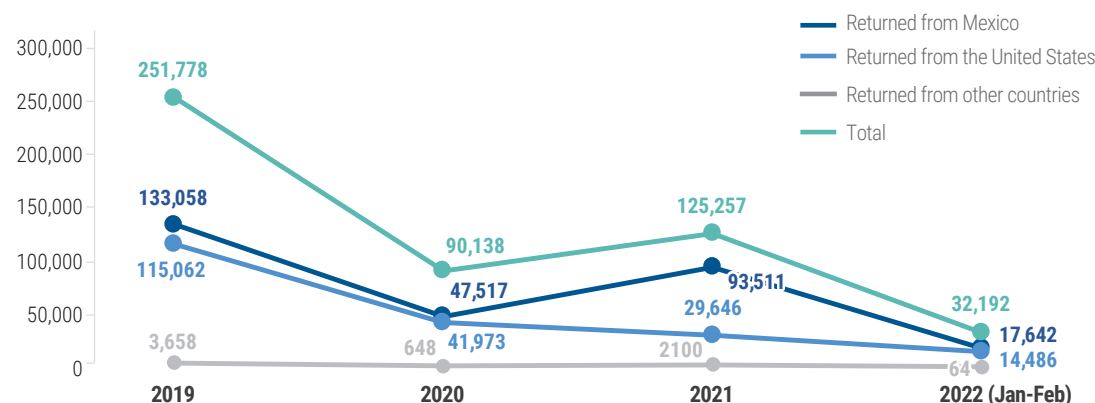
- Since 2020, Guatemala has once again been the country that historically receives the largest number of returns, compared to El Salvador and Honduras, except for 2019 where Honduras surpassed Guatemala by almost 4 thousand records.
- In only two months of 2022, more than 30,000 returns have already been registered, mostly from Mexico. Most of the returnees are adult men. However, it is important to note that the number of boys and girls returned in this period is almost equal to the number of returned female migrants.
- Since the beginning of 2021 and until February 14th, 2022, IOM Haiti has provided reception and assistance services to more than 24 thousand adults and children who have been repatriated to Haiti by air and sea, the majority (89%) of the returns have been made from the United States and in smaller quantities from other countries. It has been identified that most of the people assisted by the IOM were previously residing in South American countries such as Chile and Brazil, including many of the minors who returned were born in these countries.

64.3% of the total returns to PNCA in 2021 were men

16.3% of the total returns to PNCA in 2021 were women

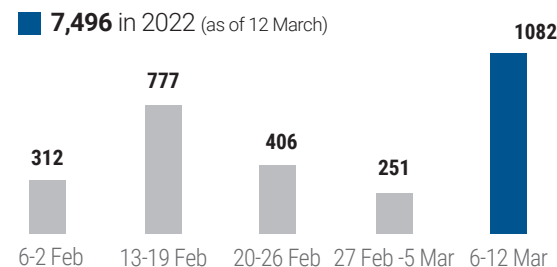
19.4% of all returnees were children (exceeding the number of returned adult women)

Total returns from the U.S. and Mexico to northern Central American countries (PNCA), 2019-2022 (Jan-Feb)

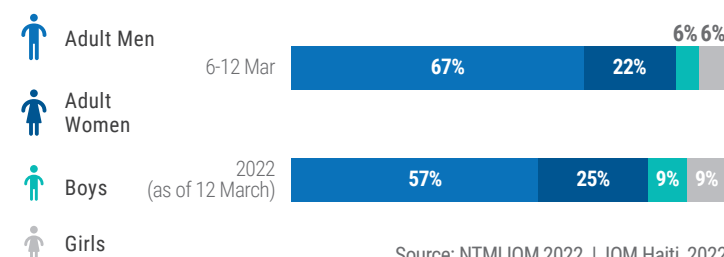


Returns to Haiti

Returns by week



Profile of weekly returnees (%)



Source: NTMI IOM, 2022 | IOM Haiti, 2022

The figures of returnees presented do not take into account information on voluntary returnees but only forced returns under different modalities including Title 8 and Title 42. Migrants from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras apprehended under Title 42 were initially returned to Mexico, these groups arrived at the Mexican-Guatemalan border called "El Ceibo", subsequently, through various coordination processes, the return to each country of origin and the respective official registration was initiated taking into account this category. The estimated dates on which the registration and integration of the number of returnees under category 42 within the total returns for 2021 was initiated were: August for Guatemala; September for El Salvador; and October for Honduras. The public data does not show disaggregation of the total for Title 8 and Title 42 returns from the United States.